

Cape Girardeau Democrat.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., Publishers.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

Vol. XXII--No 30

POLICY OUTLINED.

Spain Promises Political Reforms.

And the Administration Will Take No Decisive Steps Until the Propositions of Spain Have Been Tested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—The administration is encouraged about Cuba. It has reason to feel so. Not since the inauguration has the prospect seemed so hopeful as now. Unless diplomacy drags the President will have something to tell Congress and the country four weeks from this day. He will certainly be able to show substantial action on the part of the United States. Unless promises fail he will also present the evidence of progress toward better conditions on the island. The country will be convinced that there has been no evasion or neglect of grave duty by the administration. If the response in acts is as prompt as it has been in words by Spain, Congress will have no occasion to pass belligerence or other resolutions when it reassembles. The Cuban question has been divided. It is being handled in two parts. Perhaps a better way would be to say the diplomatic negotiations are proceeding upon two lines. When the whole history of these negotiations can be told, the manner in which the administration has approached and proceeded with the Cuban question will redound to its great credit. Spain has been duly impressed with the material interests at stake. President Cleveland in his message to Congress a year ago dwelt upon this view. He said the time would come when the United States would feel compelled to act in justice to such interests. President McKinley has gone further on the same line. He has reminded Spain more directly and forcibly how much the continuance of the war means to the United States and how earnestly the restoration of peace is desired.

TIGAL OF REFORMS.

This has been one line of action. It has been met by Spain's reply that political reforms are to be introduced. Diplomatically the expectation that these concessions will end the insurrection shortly is expressed. Spain will be informed in reply that the United States will await the trial of the new political policy. An assurance that this country hopes the expectation may be realized will be conveyed. Such is the exact situation. Such are the relations between the two countries regarding the pending experiment with autonomy, so-called. The administration will take no further step on this line of material action until there shall have been a fair test of Spain's professions to end the hostilities by the introduction of better forms of local government.

But upon the other line of negotiations there is still activity—vigorous, unremitting effort. The President has appealed to Spain on the broad ground of humanity. He is pressing that appeal. He is taking the ground which President Grant did in the ten years' war. Spain has been asked to stop Weyler's methods. Especially has the administration urged that the policy of concentration be abandoned, or so modified that the non-combatants, the pacificos, may be permitted to till the land and to avert starvation. Distinct and separate the two lines of negotiations have been kept. Spain has been made to see that while the American nation regrets injury to trade and loss of commercial intercourse with Cuba, the chief and burning issue is the extermination of a neighboring people who have had no active part in the war. In the presentation of this view there has been no assumption of dictatorial authority by this country. The President has made it plain to Spain that the people of the United States are more immediately and more anxiously concerned in the condition of the reconcentrados than in any other branch of the Cuban question.

SPAIN'S PROMISES.

Spain's response to this appeal has been a diplomatic recognition of its forcefulness and an announcement of a new and humane policy. Spain has promised that starvation and extermination measures shall cease. The withdrawal of Weyler is an earnest of the intention. The administration will be much disappointed if, within the next four weeks, there shall not be reported a marked change in the condition of the reconcentrados. Consul-General Lee goes back to Cuba to observe closely the expected improvement. He will report fully upon the new policy toward the pacificos.

American consuls in the centers of population outside of Havana will inform the State Department whether conditions become better.

The situation closely parallels that which existed early in the administration of Grant. By direction of the President, Secretary Hamilton Fish sent to Spain a most earnest and vigorous protest against the methods of warfare which Balmaceda had adopted, more especially toward the non-combatants on the island. Twice this protest was offered. Then Spain replied that instructions had been sent to the Captain-General to modify his course. Thereupon Secretary Fish directed the consuls in Cuba to observe closely the effect of the new instructions and to report to this government. The reports are on file. They show that Spain kept faith, and that the ill-treatment of the pacificos was checked. The present administration believes that history will repeat itself.

The President has strong hopes that he will be able to inform Congress of an improved condition of the reconcentrados. Spain's assurances are strong. Amelioration is promised. If the evidence come in the next four weeks, the President will inform Congress. It is believed that he will go so far as to recommend that this country observe strict neutrality and await results of a fair trial of the proposed political reforms. Meantime, the rights of Americans in Cuba will be zealously defended.

Our Best Customer.

Consul General Osborne, at London, has made a report to the State Department upon the trade of the United Kingdom in 1896. It shows that the imports were \$125,596,730 more than in 1895, and from the United States alone the excess was \$98,992,430. The exports show a large increase, valued at \$1,200,727,755—an excess of \$70,000,000 over the previous year. The balance in favor of the United States last year was \$370,000,000 greater than at any time in the last fifteen years, and probably at any time prior to that period. The articles imported from the United States specially mentioned are as follows: Oxen and bulls, \$10,000,000; butter, \$1,700,000; unwrought and partly wrought copper, \$5,000,000; corn (wheat), \$10,000,000; oats, \$5,000,000; maize \$7500; wheat meal, or flour, \$7,000,000; raw cotton, \$25,000,000; apples, \$2,000,000; tines and axes, \$5,000,000; slates, \$435,000. Nearly one-half of our whole export trade goes to Great Britain, and with the addition of the exports to British colonies the trade exceeds that of all other countries combined. —Philadelphia Record.

It Hits the Spot.

When suffering from a severe cold and your throat and lungs feel sore, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar, when the soreness will be at once relieved, a warm grateful feeling and healing of the parts affected will be experienced and you will say: "It feels so good, it hits the spot." It is guaranteed. W. H. Coerver.

New Orleans Looking Confidently for a Frost.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 10.—It was after 11 o'clock this morning before a yellow fever report was made to the Board of Health. Three deaths from the disease came in, but not a new case had been reported at noon. To-day is cold and the indications for frost to-night are excellent.

The official report on the yellow fever situation at 1 o'clock this afternoon was: four new cases and three deaths.

A Climatic Complaint.

"Look here," said the man who was standing in the doorway, shaking a water-soaked umbrella at the clouds, are you the person who keeps saying that this old world is all right; that it's a good sensible sort of world when you get right down to facts?"

"Those are my sentiments," said the optimist.

"In spite of the fact that we've had about sixteen bad days to one when the sun shone?"

"Yes."

"Well, I can't agree with you. Did you ever study astronomy?"

"A little."

"You probably know that there are measureless expanses of space all around this planet."

"Yes."

"Well, that being the case, I can't have any respect for an earth that hasn't sufficient intelligence to get in some place out of the rain." —Washington Star.

Two Good Things.

"77" for Grip and Colds; No. 10 for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach; 25c each at all druggists.

YELLOW FEVER ABOUT OVER.

One More Frost Will Finish It at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 8.—There is no doubt but the backbone of the fever is broken. Another cold spell will kill all further infection. Yesterday's record shows only thirteen new cases, and, judging from the looks of things to-day's record will be smaller. It was 10 o'clock before a new case was entered on the Board of Health books. Two cases came in at one time, and, strange to say, from the extreme ends of the city. Two deaths occurred last night, making the record two new cases and two deaths, the smallest for the hours since Sept. 24. While the Board of Health officers do not officially say that it would not surprise them if not a new case occurred by the end of the week, all that yellow jack needs to bid New Orleans adieu is another frost, and according to predictions there is one in sight.

To Name an Egyptian Jurist.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Walter Fearn, one of the Judges appointed by the President on the Egyptian international court, has resigned on account of ill-health. His successor is to be named by the President and formally appointed by the Khedive, his salary being paid by the Egyptian Government. Mr. Fearn was formerly United States Minister to Greece and later chief of the foreign board of the World's Fair.

Ohioans Grateful to Webster Davis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis to-day received the following from George K. Nash, chairman of the Ohio State Republican Executive Committee:

"In the name of this committee and for the Republicans of the State of Ohio, I desire to thank you for having come to our assistance during this campaign. We have a safe plurality of five on joint ballot, but this result is too close to be comfortable, and shows that every effort made during the campaign was necessary. I beg to assure you that you are entitled to your full share of credit for this victory, and that we are all grateful to you."

Sam Jones Talks of Women.

This is the way the Rev. Sam Jones searches society and lays its faults: "When God gives a man a wife and six children He has done a great deal for that fellow. But when he gives him a society woman and a poodle he has thrown off on him. These society women look upon children as nuisances. I have had some of the old society women shake hands with me. I had a soon-shake a dead fish's tail. I wouldn't give one of your old sock-darning women for all the society women in the country. Between cutting off the top of their dress for the hall-room and the bottom for the bicycle these society women will soon have no clothes left. A man said to a society woman: 'I hope I'll see more of you.' She said: 'Come to the ball to-night.' Some people say you oughtn't to speak that way before mixed audiences. You old sisters wear a high collar close around your necks—that's modest and comely. But deliver me from the society women who button their collars around their waists. You preachers don't talk that way, do you? You talk about the sweet bye and bye. You ought to talk about the nasty now and now."

Veterinary Book Free.

Dr. Humphrey's Manual on the treatment of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Dogs and Poultry, mailed free upon request. Address the Humphreys' Company, New York.

A New Platform.

Somebody suggested that George Fred Williams drop the Chicago platform and substitute this: "No labor between meals—total abstinence between drinks."

That would be a great platform upon which the paternalists, the flatists, the hosts who want something for nothing and who want the government to do that something for them could unite. With such a slogan Brer Bryan could afford to return his borrowed and battered crown of thorns and cross of gold. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Stockholder's Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Brewery & Ice Company at the office of the Brewery on Monday evening, November 15th, 1897, at 7 o'clock to elect officers for said company for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

E. H. ENGELMANN, Secretary.

KENNEDY'S BAD LUCK.

Misfortunes that Have Arrived Punctually at 8.30 Friday Mornings.

When a person in Webster, Me., has a run of ill-fortune that gets after him and follows him up persistently, the neighbors say he is having "Kennedy's luck."

Tom Kennedy removed here from Bangor, twenty years ago, bringing his wife and six small children along. Though he had no trade, he got a good living working about the saw mills, and when Peter, his oldest boy, was big enough to go to work, the father owned his house and had money in the bank.

At 8.30 one Friday morning, fifteen years ago, Patsey, the youngest Kennedy child, walked on some ice while going to school, and the ice giving away, the boy was drowned.

After that the Kennedys were prosperous for ten years. The father built a big new house and was getting rich by taking boarders. The children were all at work earning money. Then a big pile of edgings fell on top of Peter, crushing him to death. The accident which killed Peter took place at 8.30 a Friday morning.

At 8.30 one Friday morning, fifteen months later, the house, full of bedding and furniture, caught fire and the Kennedys were without a home.

The father put up a new house and was about to move in when it caught fire and burned down. The Fire Department records show that the alarm was turned in at 8.30 on a Friday morning.

Before another new home could be put up, Miss Sadie Kennedy, a grown-up daughter, became insane and was sent to the asylum at Augusta. Last week she died, crying: "Friday! Friday at half past 8!" The attendant who was with her at that time says she died at 8.30 on Friday morning.

Railroad Men in the City.

Two officials of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad made a trip of inspection over the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Fort Smith Railroad yesterday in a special car, returning to this city last night. This morning the gentlemen were driven over the city by Mr. Houck in a carriage. We have it from pretty good authority that the visit of these men to this city and their close inspection of the Houck road means something more than a pleasure trip. The Kansas City & Memphis road has long wanted a near and direct eastern outlet and since the Illinois Central has purchased the Chicago & Texas road it is believed that the Kansas City & Memphis people are anxious to tap that road, and to do that they are probably figuring on the purchase of the Houck road.

The inspection of the Houck road by the Chief Engineer of the Kansas City & Memphis Company means something.

Newspapers in the Schools.

It should be said that, while no one doubts the rectitude of the intentions of Supt. Greenwood and of the School Board in introducing the reading of newspapers as part of the course of education in our public schools, a great number of thoughtful persons, sincere friends of our school system and of the gentlemen who are intrusted with its government and direction, seriously doubt the necessity or desirability of such introduction. Newspapers, it may be observed, even the most carefully conducted, are not designated for text-books in the public schools. The object of the owners and managers of newspapers is not so much to furnish good and improving reading matter for children as to collect the news for adults. The first duty of a newspaper, and also its regular and legitimate business, is to proclaim each day the happenings of the world to grown folks, and it was long ago remarked that this is a naughty world. The newspaper, the very best newspaper, must tell what goes on, naughtiness included. There may be a difference in the mode of telling, but the facts must be given. Does the reading of these facts constitute a proper part of a very young person's school education? It would be a difficult matter to cut out of the newspapers all save matter appropriate for the school room. —Kansas City Star.

How Unpleasant.

It is to see a beautiful child's face disfigured with vile humors, bursting through the skin in pimples, blotches, and sores, and sadder still, when the young and innocent are laughed at and twitted in all such cases. Parents should give them that good and pure remedy, Sulphur Bitters, which will search and drive out of the blood every particle of humor. —Health Gazette.

BEING DEFRAUDED.

Government Investigation Started.

Forty Revenue Officers From All Parts of the Country Getting Evidence Against the Public Plunderers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—For the last two days forty internal revenue officers have been scouring the city to gather evidence against the large tobacco dealers, cigar manufacturers and liquor distillers.

Frauds in the payment of tobacco and liquor taxes, and supposed irregularities on the part of Government officials, are behind the investigation.

When the work is completed it is expected that men of important standing in commercial and official life will be affected. It will take a full month to complete the work, because of its magnitude.

The forty officers have been brought here from distant sections of the country. Most of them have never been in New York City before. Each of them has a record for efficient services. Some of them have come from the Southern States, where they have run down moonshiners, and three or four have limp right arms—a sure sign, in the revenue service, of a violent collision with a moonshiner.

Startling discrepancies exist, it is said, between the quantities of liquors and tobaccos bought and those on which the tax has been paid, and it is said that the Government has been defrauded in the past three or four years of hundreds of thousands of dollars. This work of the revenue officers is the first step of the biggest inquiry made by the department since the days of the whisky ring.

RAILROAD GIVEN A BODY BLOW.

Track Torn Up at Independence, Because Service Was Stopped.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Nov. 9.—One week ago the Kansas City and Independence Air Line discontinued passenger service between Independence and Kansas City. The franchise granted by the city of Independence requires ten passenger trains each day. To-night, at a special meeting of the City Council, the franchise of the Air Line was revoked, and the railroad was declared a trespasser on the streets of Independence. The Street Commissioner was instructed to tear up the tracks of the Air Line on the city streets. The Council chamber was crowded and there was considerable excitement.

The Street Commissioner and his men, accompanied by 100 citizens and the police force, carried out the order of the Council, and tore up the Air Line tracks at two street crossings. The controversy will go into the courts, as the Air Line desires to hold the franchise in the city and to operate the road for freight purposes. If all transportation over this road is stopped it will shut out the Wells-Fargo express from Independence.

Ballard's Snow Liniment.

There is no pain it will not relieve, no swelling it will not subside, no wound it will not heal. It will cure frost bites, chilblains and corns. Sold by Wilson Drug Store.

Jurors for the Circuit and Common Pleas Court—January Terms.

PETIT JURORS—CIRCUIT COURT. Charles J. Evans, John J. Fulbright, William Friese, Amos Link, J. C. Clippard, Dan Lape, Wiley Goza, David A. Glenn, J. C. Stone, Joseph Jaeger, Wm. Nonninger, Albert Koerber, Charles Stout, W. H. Bartels, A. P. Kinder, Wm. F. Sawyer, J. A. McCullough, Wm. Gloth, Andrew Johnson, John B. Baker, A. H. Litzelfelner, J. W. Daugherty, T. J. Hitt, Sylvester Miller.

PETIT JURORS—COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Henry Dambach, Wm. Cotner, Michael Schaml, Chas. Williams, Wm. Loenecke, D. L. Burford, Fred Koehler, H. Nussbaum, Jr., P. A. Hoch, Thos. Powers, Anton Kammer, G. C. Siemers, Wm. J. Hitt, John Ahrens, Wm. Sperling, G. W. Bast, Wm. Sander, J. P. Allman, Aug. Lehne, Jr., Thos. Freeman, Jno. L. Neff, Jas. W. Young, W. E. Nelson, C. W. Haupt.

To Consumptives.

As an honest remedy, Foley's Honey and Tar does not hold out false hopes in advanced stages, but truthfully claims to give comfort and relief in the very worst cases, and in the early stages to effect a cure. W. H. Coerver, Druggist.

WAR ON TOBACCO.

Miss Lowrey Will Organize a Crusade Against the Weed in Missouri.

LAFORTE, IND., Nov. 9.—Miss Alice E. Lowrey of Noble County left to-day for Missouri, where she will spend several months conducting a novel crusade. Miss Lowrey is the organizer of a national society for the suppression of the tobacco habit, and she has been called to Missouri to wage a unique campaign. She will visit all the leading cities of the State for the purpose of effecting organizations of young women who, bound by the solemnity of an oath, will be pledged to word to abate the evils which follow indulgence in the weed, with the additional proviso that they will never marry young men addicted to the use of tobacco in any form. Miss Lowrey believes that the organized influence of young women will work a needed reform. Miss Lowrey will spend several weeks in St. Louis, and an effort will be made to effect a State organization of young women, pledged to reforming men of the habit which Miss Lowrey says is a curse to mankind. The Hoosier girl's work in this State has attracted wide attention.

Key Fitted at the Wrong House.

A key which fitted a lock that it was never meant to fit caused complications between a man who had celebrated the election too enthusiastically and a Brooklyn policeman early yesterday morning. The key was made to fit the lock of the door of 79 Pulaski street, Brooklyn. It also fits the lock of the door at 104 Pulaski street. Policeman McCann, of the Lee Avenue Court Squad, lives at 104, and when he heard somebody wandering about in his hall at 2 o'clock in the morning, he got up hastily and provided himself with a loaded revolver. Then he went out into the hall.

"Hello, m'dear," said a voice. "Hello, yourself. What are you doing here?" asked the policeman. "Go'n to bed," replied the visitor. "Not here, you're not," said the policeman, with decision. At this the stranger leaned up against the wall and wept bitterly. "Ain't been home sis election," he sobbed; "an' now when—hic—get home, wife o' my—hic—bosom no' lemme c'min."

"Where do you think you are, any way?" asked the policeman.

"Home; sev'n'y-nine Pulaski street."

"Well, you aren't. This isn't 79 Pulaski."

"Mus' be," insisted the visitor. "Zis on'y door on block has key'll fit. Tried—hic—tried 'em all."

He held up the key, which McCann took and put into the lock. It fitted perfectly. He decided to try it on 79. Propping the visitor against the doorpost, he went inside and made a hasty toilet.

"Come along!" he said.

"Aw ri." Take me home t'—hic—family. Family wo' know me. I ain't been home sis' election."

McCann took him to 79 Pulaski street, where the key also fitted, let him in, delivered him to his family and left. Yesterday morning he appeared at court with a bad cold, as a result of his adventure, and told the story through his nose, omitting his visitor's name. There are several families in the house at 79 Pulaski street.

Why The Bell Rang.

The citizens of a Georgia town were greatly annoyed by the incessant ringing of the bell of a school house where colored children were taught. A committee waited on the principal, and entered a vigorous protest.

"Is it absolutely necessary that you should ring that bell all day long?" asked the spokesman of the committee.

"Dat's what it is, sir," replied the principal, "hit's one er de regulations er de school."

"Will you please explain?"

"Certainly, sir. You see, when a new pupil comes, we rings de bell accordin' ter his age. Ef he's 9 years old, we rings her nine times; ef he's 20, she rings twenty, en so on, up ter sixty. Den, when a scholar gits up ter spell his lesson, we rings his age for to encourage him, en ef he doan make a miss, we rings her twice de number of his age for to celebrate him. Yes, sir, hit's one er de regulations er de school, en, as you say, hit's 'absolutely necessary.' Good mawnin'!" —Atlanta Constitution.

Rev. C. F. Brooks

says that his little girl is troubled with malaria very severely, and that since he gave her Sulphur Bitters, he never thinks of leaving New York for his summer resort without a few bottles, for they always cure his family, and are far superior to quinine.